United Nations A/69/722

General Assembly

Distr.: General
12 January 2015

Original: English

Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 136
Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations

Letter dated 12 January 2015 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly

1. At present, 13 Member States are in arrears under the terms of Article 19 of the Charter of the United Nations, which states:

> A Member of the United Nations which is in arrears in the payment of its financial contributions to the Organization shall have no vote in the General Assembly if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years. The General Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a Member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the Member.

2. The minimum payments necessary to reduce the amounts owed by those Member States on their contributions so that they remain below the gross amount assessed for the preceding two full years (2013 and 2014) are as follows:

Member State	*Minimum payment (United States dollars)*
Comoros[a]	861 972
Grenada	33 790
Guinea-Bissau[a]	372 644
Kyrgyzstan	6 731
Liberia	4 837
Marshall Islands	33 790
Rwanda	7 636
Sao Tome and Principe[a]	805 024
Somalia[a]	1 284 988
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	24 606
Tonga	20 879
Vanuatu	17 080
Yemen	69 948

[a] In its resolution 69/4, the General Assembly decided that the Comoros, Guinea-Bissau, Sao Tome and Principe and Somalia would be permitted to vote in the Assembly until the end of its sixty-ninth session.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

15-00345 (E) 140115

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United Nations A/69/722/Add.1

General Assembly

Distr.: General
21 January 2015

Original: English

Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 136
Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations

Letter dated 21 January 2015 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly

Further to my letter dated 12 January 2015 (A/69/722), I have the honour to inform you that Liberia has made the payment necessary to reduce its arrears below the amount specified in Article 19 of the Charter of the United Nations.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

15-00751 (E) 220115

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United Nations A/69/722/Add.2

General Assembly

Distr.: General
28 January 2015

Original: English

Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 136
Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations

Letter dated 28 January 2015 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly

Further to my letters dated 12 and 21 January 2015 (A/69/722 and Add.1), I have the honour to inform you that Rwanda has made the payment necessary to reduce its arrears below the amount specified in Article 19 of the Charter of the United Nations.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

15-01055 (E) 290115

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United Nations A/69/722/Add.3

General Assembly

Distr.: General
29 January 2015

Original: English

Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 136
Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations

Letter dated 29 January 2015 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly

Further to my letters dated 12, 21 and 28 January 2015 (A/69/722 and Add.1 and 2), I have the honour to inform you that the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia has made the payment necessary to reduce its arrears below the amount specified in Article 19 of the Charter of the United Nations.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

15-01139 (E) 290115

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United Nations A/69/722/Add.4

General Assembly

Distr.: General
30 January 2015

Original: English

Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 136
Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations

Letter dated 30 January 2015 from the Secretary-General to the President of the General Assembly

Further to my letters dated 12, 21, 28 and 29 January 2015 (A/69/722 and Add.1-3), I have the honour to inform you that Kyrgyzstan has made the payment necessary to reduce its arrears below the amount specified in Article 19 of the Charter of the United Nations.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

15-01224 (E) 300115

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United Nations A/69/723

General Assembly

Distr.: General
13 January 2015

Original: English

Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 91
Developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security

Letter dated 9 January 2015 from the Permanent Representatives of China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Recent years have witnessed considerable progress in the development and application of new information and communication technologies, which potentially could be used for purposes that are inconsistent with the objectives of maintaining international stability and security. An international consensus is now emerging on the need to strengthen international cooperation and formulate relevant international norms, in order to address common challenges in the sphere of information security. To that end, China, Russia, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan jointly submitted an international code of conduct for information security to the General Assembly in 2011 at its sixty-sixth session, which was subsequently co-sponsored by Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan. The code of conduct gave rise to extensive international attention and discussion after it was distributed as a document of the General Assembly (A/66/359). Consequently, we revised the code of conduct, taking into full consideration the comments and suggestions from all parties. We now have the honour to enclose herewith the Chinese, Russian and English versions of the revised code of conduct (see annex). With this, we hope to push forward the international debate on international norms on information security, and help forge an early consensus on this issue

15-00392 (E) 260115

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It would be highly appreciated if you could circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly under item 91 of the agenda.

(*Signed*) **Liu** Jieyi
Permanent Representative of the People's Republic of China
to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Kairat **Abdrakhmanov**
Permanent Representative of the Republic of Kazakhstan
to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Talaibek **Kydyrov**
Permanent Representative of the Kyrgyz Republic
to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Vitaly **Churkin**
Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation
to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Mahmadamin **Mahmadaminov**
Permanent Representative of the Republic of Tajikistan
to the United Nations

(*Signed*) Muzaffarbek **Madrakhimov**
Permanent Representative of the Republic of Uzbekistan
to the United Nations

Annex to the letter dated 9 January 2015 from the Permanent Representatives of China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Chinese and Russian]

International code of conduct for information security

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions on the role of science and technology in the context of international security, in which, inter alia, it recognized that scientific and technological developments could have both civilian and military applications and that progress in science and technology for civilian applications needed to be maintained and encouraged,

Recalling also its resolutions 53/70 of 4 December 1998, 54/49 of 1 December 1999, 55/28 of 20 November 2000, 56/19 of 29 November 2001, 57/53 of 22 November 2002, 58/32 of 8 December 2003, 59/61 of 3 December 2004, 60/45 of 8 December 2005, 61/54 of 6 December 2006, 62/17 of 5 December 2007, 63/37 of 2 December 2008, 64/25 of 2 December 2009, 65/41 of 8 December 2010, 66/24 of 2 December 2011, 67/27 of 3 December 2012 and 68/243 of 27 December 2013, on developments in the field of information and telecommunications in the context of international security,

Noting that considerable progress has been achieved in developing and applying the latest information technologies and means of telecommunication,

Recognizing the need to prevent the potential use of information and communication technologies for purposes that are inconsistent with the objectives of maintaining international stability and security and may adversely affect the integrity of the infrastructure within States, to the detriment of their security,

Underlining the need for enhanced coordination and cooperation among States in combating the criminal misuse of information technologies and, in that context, stressing the role that can be played by the United Nations and other international and regional organizations,

Highlighting the importance of the security, continuity and stability of the Internet and the need to protect the Internet and other information and communication technology networks from threats and vulnerabilities, and reaffirming the need for a common understanding of the issues of Internet security and for further cooperation at the national and international levels,

Reaffirming that policy authority for Internet-related public issues is the sovereign right of States, which have rights and responsibilities for international Internet-related public policy issues,

Bearing in mind the assessments and recommendations contained in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts established in 2012 on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, in fulfilment of resolution 66/24, and which, in accordance with its mandate, considered existing and potential threats in the sphere of information security and possible cooperative measures to address them,

including norms, rules or principles of responsible behaviour of States and confidence-building measures in the information space, and conducted a study on relevant international concepts aimed at strengthening the security of global information and telecommunications systems,

Stressing the need to develop a common understanding of how norms derived from existing international law relevant to the use of information and communication technologies by States, a measure essential to reduce risks to international peace, security and stability, will apply to State behaviour and the use of information and communication technologies by States, in accordance with paragraph 16 of the report of the Group of Governmental Experts (A/68/98 of 24 June 2013),

Noting that, given the unique attributes of information and communication technologies, additional norms could be developed over time, in accordance with paragraph 16 of the report of the Group of Governmental Experts,

Recognizing that confidence and security in the use of information and communications technologies are among the main pillars of the information society and that a robust global culture of cybersecurity needs to be encouraged, promoted, developed and vigorously implemented, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 64/211, entitled "Creation of a global culture of cybersecurity and taking stock of national efforts to protect critical information infrastructures",

Stressing the need for enhanced efforts to close the digital divide by facilitating the transfer of information technology and capacity-building to developing countries in the areas of cybersecurity best practices and training, pursuant to that General Assembly resolution,

Adopts the following international code of conduct for information security:

1. Purpose and scope

The purpose of the present code of conduct is to identify the rights and responsibilities of States in the information space, promote constructive and responsible behaviour on their part and enhance their cooperation in addressing common threats and challenges in the information space, in order to establish an information environment that is peaceful, secure, open and founded on cooperation, and to ensure that the use of information and communications technologies and information and communications networks facilitates the compre' nsive economic and social development and well-being of peoples, and does not ... counter to the objective of ensuring international peace and security.

Adherence to the code is voluntary and open to all States.

2. Code of conduct

Each State voluntarily subscribing to this Code of Conduct pledges:

(1) To comply with the Charter of the United Nations and universally recognized norms governing international relations that enshrine, inter alia, respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of all States, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and respect for the diversity of history, culture and social systems of all countries;

(2) Not to use information and communications technologies and information and communications networks to carry out activities which run counter to the task of maintaining international peace and security;

(3) Not to use information and communications technologies and information and communications networks to interfere in the internal affairs of other States or with the aim of undermining their political, economic and social stability;

(4) To cooperate in combating criminal and terrorist activities that use information and communications technologies and information and communications networks, and in curbing the dissemination of information that incites terrorism, separatism or extremism or that inflames hatred on ethnic, racial or religious grounds;

(5) To endeavour to ensure the supply chain security of information and communications technology goods and services, in order to prevent other States from exploiting their dominant position in information and communications technologies, including dominance in resources, critical infrastructures, core technologies, information and communications technology goods and services and information and communications networks to undermine States' right to independent control of information and communications technology goods and services, or to threaten their political, economic and social security;

(6) To reaffirm the rights and responsibilities of all States, in accordance with the relevant norms and rules, regarding legal protection of their information space and critical information infrastructure against damage resulting from threats, interference, attack and sabotage;

(7) To recognize that the rights of an individual in the offline environment must also be protected in the online environment; to fully respect rights and freedoms in the information space, including the right and freedom to seek, receive and impart information, taking into account the fact that the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (article 19) attaches to that right special duties and responsibilities. It may therefore be subject to certain restrictions, but these shall only be such as are provided by law and are necessary:

(a) for respect of the rights or reputations of others;

(b) for the protection of national security or of public order (ordre public), or of public health or morals;

(8) All States must play the same role in, and carry equal responsibility for, international governance of the Internet, its security, continuity and stability of operation, and its development in a way which promotes the establishment of multilateral, transparent and democratic international Internet governance mechanisms which ensure an equitable distribution of resources, facilitate access for all and ensure the stable and secure functioning of the Internet;

(9) All States must cooperate fully with other interested parties in encouraging a deeper understanding by all elements in society, including the private sector and civil-society institutions, of their responsibility to ensure information security, by means including the creation of a culture of information security and the provision of support for efforts to protect critical information infrastructure;

(10) To develop confidence-building measures aimed at increasing predictability and reducing the likelihood of misunderstanding and the risk of conflict. Such measures will include, inter alia, voluntary exchange of information regarding national strategies and organizational structures for ensuring a State's information security, the publication of white papers and exchanges of best practice, wherever practical and advisable;

(11) To assist developing countries in their efforts to enhance capacity-building on information security and to close the digital divide;

(12) To bolster bilateral, regional and international cooperation, promote a prominent role for the United Nations in areas such as encouraging the development of international legal norms for information security, peaceful settlement of international disputes, qualitative improvements in international cooperation in the field of information security; and to enhance coordination among relevant international organizations;

(13) To settle any dispute resulting from the application of this code of conduct through peaceful means, and to refrain from the threat or use of force.

United Nations A/69/724–S/2015/20

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
13 January 2015
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 107
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Seventieth year

Identical letters dated 12 January 2015 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I wish to draw your attention to the following information:

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Turkish regime, Mevlût Çavuşoğlu, has stated that the French citizen Hayat Boumeddiene, a suspect in the recent terrorist attacks in Paris, entered Turkish territory arriving from Madrid on 2 January 2015, before crossing illegally from Turkey into the territory of the Syrian Arab Republic on 8 January.

That statement is a formal admission of a point that we have repeatedly made to the Security Council and the Secretariat, namely that Turkey remains the main channel to smuggle foreign terrorists and mercenaries from around the world into Syria at the behest of State sponsors of terrorism. The country is also a route through which they return to their countries or travel to third States. That situation constitutes a flagrant violation of the Security Council counter-terrorism resolutions, particularly resolutions 2170 (2014) and 2178 (2014).

The fact that terrorists can move across Turkish territory so easily and cross illegally into neighbouring States demonstrates yet again that the Turkish regime is in collusion with the terrorist groups and is a direct accomplice to the killing of Syrians and innocent people around the world. Everyone is now aware of those realities, and the risks that they entail are constantly emphasized by the Turkish media and the political and parliamentary opposition.

The Syrian Arab Republic therefore calls on the Security Council and the international community to take effective action to condemn and curb the Turkish regime's policies in support of terrorism, which are directly responsible for the growth of *takfirist* terrorist activity in the region. The Turkish regime must be held accountable for those policies, which endanger international peace and security.

15-00412 (E) 140115 160115

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I should be grateful if you would have the present letter issued as a document of the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 107, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Bashar **Ja'afari**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

United Nations A/69/725

General Assembly

Distr.: General
14 January 2015

Original: English

Sixty-ninth session
Agenda item 19
Sustainable development

Letter dated 9 January 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Turkmenistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the final declaration adopted at the International Meeting of Experts on the Reliable and Stable Transit of Energy for Sustainable Development, which was successfully held in Ashgabat on 10 and 11 December 2014 (see annex).

At the Meeting, which was hosted by the Government of Turkmenistan, proposals were put forward to consider ways and means to strengthen international cooperation with the aim of ensuring the reliable transportation of energy resources and balancing the interests of producers, transit countries and consumers of energy resources, also taking into account suggestions of concerned States, international organizations, the business community and civil society.

Energy is central to development and is linked to nearly every major challenge that the world faces today, including economic development, security, climate change and food security, as well as to increasing income and eradicating poverty. On the other hand, enhanced access to energy presents a unique opportunity for spurring economic growth, creating jobs, eradicating poverty and achieving equity.

In order to gain access to basic energy resources, there is a need for stable, efficient and reliable energy transportation across countries, regions and continents. Turkmenistan, as one of the leading suppliers of energy resources and the owner of the fourth-largest reserves of hydrocarbon resources, has responsibly and consistently called for the establishment of a reliable and stable system of international energy supplies and for the elaboration of schemes and patterns of interaction in the global energy markets that are appropriate in view of the modern realities. Turkmenistan believes that today there is a need for concerted efforts and consensus decisions able to serve as a basis for cooperation on the reliable and stable transit of energy.

On 17 May 2013, the General Assembly, during its sixty-seventh session, adopted a resolution entitled "Reliable and stable transit of energy and its role in

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ensuring sustainable development and international cooperation", cosponsored by 71 countries.

The analysis and conclusions contained in the report of the Secretary-General of August 2014 (A/69/309) consolidated the views of Member States and relevant United Nations agencies and contributed significantly to the work at the International Meeting of Experts on the Reliable and Stable Transit of Energy for Sustainable Development in Ashgabat.

The outcome of the Meeting is a valuable contribution to international efforts to tackle pressing challenges in the development of reliable and stable access to energy resources.

I would be grateful if you could circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the sixty-ninth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 19.

(*Signed*) Aksoltan **Ataeva**
Permanent Representative

Annex to the letter dated 9 January 2015 from the Permanent Representative of Turkmenistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Declaration on the Reliable and Stable Transit of Energy for Sustainable Development

We, the participants in the International Meeting of Experts on the Reliable and Stable Transit of Energy for Sustainable Development, held in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, on 10 and 11 December 2014 pursuant to the United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/263 of 17 May 2013, entitled "Reliable and stable transit of energy and its role in ensuring sustainable development and international cooperation", adopt this Declaration and call for enhanced international cooperation, in order to ensure the reliable and stable transit of energy,

Recalling paragraphs 125 and 126 of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want", which recognize the critical role of energy and access to modern energy services in development efforts,

Recalling also United Nations General Assembly resolutions 63/210 and 67/263, entitled "Reliable and stable transit of energy and its role in ensuring sustainable development and international cooperation",

Recalling further the outcome of the High-level Conference on Reliable and Stable Transit of Energy and its Role in Ensuring Sustainable Development and International Cooperation, held in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, on 23 April 2009,

Taking note of the report of the United Nations Secretary-General compiling the views of United Nations Member States and relevant entities of the United Nations system, including regional commissions, on issues relating to the reliable and stable transit of energy and its role in ensuring sustainable development and international cooperation,

Recognizing the importance of addressing the special needs of landlocked developing countries, inter alia, by establishing and promoting efficient energy transit transportation systems that link them to the international markets, and in this regard welcoming the Vienna Declaration and Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014-2024, adopted at the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries,

Reaffirming our commitment to the full and effective implementation of the United Nations Decade on Sustainable Energy for All, in 2014-2024, and our readiness to pay due attention to the issue of access to modern energy,

Taking note of the Sustainable Energy for All initiative of the United Nations Secretary-General, which focuses on access to energy, energy efficiency and renewable energies, and the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly adopted at its sixty-ninth session entitled "Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy", in which the Secretary-General is requested to prepare and submit to the Assembly at its seventieth session a report on the long-term institutional and accountability arrangements for all stakeholders of the above-mentioned initiative,

Taking note also of the ongoing processes within and outside the United Nations system, in particular the implementation of the outcome of the first Asia-Pacific ministerial-level energy forum convened under the auspices of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, held in Vladivostok in 2013, as well as the modernization of the Energy Charter process, as embodied in the draft international energy charter to be adopted in The Hague in 2015,

Welcoming the recommendation contained in the report of the United Nations Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals that a stand-alone goal on ensuring access to affordable, reliable and sustainable energy be included in the post-2015 development agenda,

Recognizing the importance of the regional dimension in ensuring energy security and the sustainable use of energy and the role of the United Nations regional commissions in this regard, as vested in them by paragraph 100 of the outcome document entitled "The future we want",

Concerned that the lack of access to energy and sustainable modern energy services is an important factor that directly affects efforts to eradicate poverty, the greatest global challenge facing the world today, and to advance decent conditions of life and sustainable development in all its three dimensions,

Also deeply concerned that 2.6 billion people in developing countries rely on traditional biomass for cooking and heating, that 1.4 billion people worldwide, in particular the poor, are deprived of sustainable modern services and that, even when such services are available, they cannot afford them,

Noting that stable, efficient environmentally sound and reliable energy transportation, as a key factor of sustainable development, is in the interest of the entire international community, and recognizing the important role of transportation hubs for the reliable and stable transit of energy to international markets,

We, the participants,

Emphasize that improving access to reliable, sustainable and modern energy resources for all is critically important for the eradication of poverty and sustainable development;

Recognize the need for extensive international cooperation for promoting the reliable transportation of energy to international markets through pipelines and other transportation systems;

Recognize also the importance of properly reflecting on energy in the post-2015 development agenda;

Call upon the international community to galvanize efforts to make universal access to energy a reality and use it as a tool to eradicate poverty, improve the quality of life, reduce inequality, save lives, improve health and help to provide for basic human needs, as well as curb environmental risks, including those associated with climate change, and stress that energy access is essential to social inclusion and a key to production;

Call upon United Nations regional commissions to continue to serve as major platforms in their respective regions to support international cooperation on energy

by supporting policy dialogue, shaping strategies and transboundary projects to promote energy connectivity and trade;

Acknowledge that adoption of the international energy charter, scheduled for 2015, will establish a multilateral document that is expected to be relevant to the global issue of transit of energy;

Call upon all relevant funding institutions and bilateral and multilateral donors, as well as the private sector, to support, as appropriate, efforts aimed at the development of the energy transportation infrastructure in developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

Highlight the need for active international cooperation for the development of international legal mechanisms in the field of transit of energy resources, including by broadening the multilateral energy dialogue with the participation of international organizations;

Recognize the holding of the International Meeting of Experts on the Reliable and Stable Transit of Energy for Sustainable Development as an important step towards enhanced international cooperation on the issue of energy transit;

Underline the importance of continuing to convene international expert meetings on the development of a sustainable energy mechanism on a regular basis and in cooperation with relevant international organizations, and note that the next such meeting is expected to take place in the first half of 2015;

Recall the proposal made at the High-level Conference on Reliable and Stable Transit of Energy and its Role in Ensuring Sustainable Development and International Cooperation, held in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan, on 23 April 2009, that the United Nations General Assembly be invited to consider the establishment of an ad hoc expert group to prepare recommendations on the development of mutually acceptable modalities for an international legal mechanism on the transit of energy;

Express deep appreciation to the people and the Government of Turkmenistan for hosting the Meeting and providing excellent working conditions and exceptional hospitality to its participants.

Adopted on 11 December 2014 in Ashgabat